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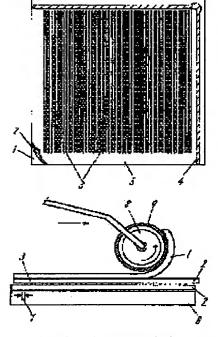
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(54) MANUFACTURE OF LAMINATED CERAMIC ELECTRONIC COMPONENT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance the production efficiency of a highly laminated ceramic electronic component by a method wherein inner electrodes are formed in the center part of the surface of a green sheet and a thickness adjustment electrode is formed on the peripheral parts of the green sheet.

SOLUTION: A slurry consisting of a barium titanate is applied on the surface of a carrier film 1 and after the slurry is dried, the film 1 is cut to form green sheets 2 and the sheets 2 are lamination-pressed to form an invalid layer 6. Then, the first layer green sheet 2, which is printed with a group of inner electrodes 3 in the center part of the surface of the sheet 2 and moreover, is printed with an Lshaped thickness adjustment electrode 4 with the bent part formed into a circular arc shape on the whole, with which the length of the electrode 4 comes into contact, of the two sides of the sheet 2 in a width of 2 mm as a thickness adjustment electrode 4 on the peripheral parts 5 of the sheet 2, is inverted to superpose the sheet 2 on the layer 6 and after the sheet 2 is pressed, the film 1 is peeled from the sheet 2. Then, the second layer green sheet 2 printed with inner electrodes 3 is inverted, the inner electrodes 3 are shifted by 1.2 mm as a shift width 7 in the lengthwise direction of the electrodes 3 to superpose the second layer sheet 2 on the layer 6 and after the two layer sheet 2 is pressed, the film 1 is peeled from the second layer sheet 2. After that, 30 layers of the



green sheets 2 are laminated in order and are pressed and after the peeling of the film 1 is repeated, the upper invalid layer 6 is superposed on the sheets 2 to conduct a proper pressing.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法

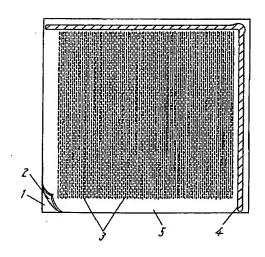
(57)【要約】

(22)出願日

【課題】 高積層セラミック電子部品において、積層するグリーンシート周辺部の切断及びキャリヤフィルムの 静電気によるコーナ部の折れ曲がりを防止する製造方法 を提供することを目的とする。

【解決手段】 無効層 6上に、キャリヤフィルム 1上のグリーンシート 2 に内部電極 3 と L 字型厚さ調整用電極 4 を形成したグリーンシート 2 を反転し積層を行った後、キャリヤフィルム 1 の剥離は L 字型厚さ調整用電極 4 を形成した位置付近から、静電気除去機能を有するローラ8を用いて行う。

- 1 キャリヤフィルム
- 2 グリーンンート
- 3 内部電極
- 4 厚さ調整用電極
- 5 周辺部



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 セラミックグリーンシートを所定枚数加圧積層した下部無効層体面上に、キャリヤフィルム上のグリーンシート面に内部電極と厚さ調整用電極を印刷した第1のグリーンシートを反転して積層加圧後、前記キャリヤフィルムを剥離し、次に第1のグリーンシート上に、キャリヤフィルム上のグリーンシート面に内部電極と厚さ調整用電極を印刷した第2のグリーンシートを反転して積層加圧後キャリヤフィルムを剥離し、その後予め準備したセラミックグリーンシートを所定数加圧積層した上部無効層体を重ねて本加圧を行う工程を備えた積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項2】 厚さ調整用電極をグリーンシートの周辺部にL字型に少なくとも一つ以上印刷することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項3】 L字型厚さ調整用電極を内部電極と略同 じ厚さに印刷する請求項1、または請求項2に記載の積 層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項4】 L字型厚さ調整用電極を、グリーンシート積層加圧後にキャリヤフィルムを剥離開始する周辺部付近に設けた請求項1から請求項3の何れか一つに記載の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項5】 L字型厚さ調整用電極の幅を、順次積層する第1、第2のグリーンシートの内部電極のずらし幅より大きく、かつずらし幅の二倍を超えない幅とする請求項1から請求項4の何れか一つに記載の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項6】 L字型厚さ調整用電極の辺の長さを積層するグリーンシートの短辺の三分の一より長くした請求項1から請求項5の何れか一つに記載の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項7】 L字型厚さ調整用電極の屈曲部幅を他の部分より広くした請求項1から請求項6の何れか一つに記載の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項8】 L字型厚さ調整用電極の屈曲部を円弧状とした請求項7に記載の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造 方法を図を用いて説明する。

【0003】図3はキャリヤフィルム1の上に形成されたグリーンシート2の面に内部電極3を塗布した状態を示す平面図、図4は無効層6面上に内部電極3を印刷したグリーンシート2を積層後キャリヤフィルム1を剥離する方法を示した図である。

【0004】予め用意した下部無効層6面に、キャリヤ フィルム1上のグリーンシート2面に内部電極3を印刷 した第1のグリーンシート2aを反転して積層加圧した 後、図4に示すようにキャリヤフィルム1面に接着テー プ10を巻きつけたローラ8を当接させ、キャリヤフィ ルム1を剥離する。次に第1のグリーンシート2a上 に、キャリヤフィルム1上のグリーンシート面に内部電 極3を印刷した第2のグリーンシート26を反転すると ともに、内部電極3の長手方向にずらし幅7だけ第2の グリーンシート2bをずらした後に積層加圧し、その 後、キャリヤフィルム1を剥離する。次いで更に第3の グリーンシートは第1のグリーンシート2aと一致さ せ、第4のグリーンシートは第2のグリーンシート26 と一致させるように順次必要数積層加圧した後、更に予 め準備した上部無効層を重ねて本加圧する。その後グリ ーンブロックを所定形状に裁断、焼成を行って積層型セ ラミック電子部品を作製する方法が一般的に用いられて

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】積層型セラミック電子部品の高積層化に対応し内部電極3を印刷したグリーンシート2a,2bを多く積層した場合、グリーンシート2a,2b面に内部電極3が印刷された部分と、印刷をれていないコーナ部分との厚み差が大きくなり、積層加圧後にキャリヤフィルム1を剥離する際、積層厚みが多くなるに従いグリーンシート2a,2bの内部電極3が印刷されていない間辺部5がキャリヤフィルム1にくっついたまま剥離されたり、又はキャリヤフィルム1を剥離する際の応力で積層体の接着面が剥がれるという現象が発生したり、また更に剥離したキャリヤフィルム1にグリーンシート2a,2bが静電気で再び吸着されグリーンシート2a,2bのコーナ部分が折れ曲がるという問題点があった。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するために本発明は、グリーンシートの高積層化対応において、グリーンシートの内部電極が印刷された部分と、印刷されていない周辺部分との厚み差を解消するために、グリーンシートに厚さ調整電極を内部電極の印刷と同時に印刷することで、グリーンシートを多く積層加圧した場合でも積層体全体を均一に加圧することができ、キャリヤフィルムの剥離開始位置付近と内部電極印刷部分のグリーンシート同士の接着強度が同じになり、キャリヤフィルムにグリーンシートがくっついたまま剥離されることはなくなる。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の請求項1に記載の発明は、セラミックグリーンシートを所定枚数加圧積層した下部無効層体面上に、キャリヤフィルム上のグリーンシ

ート面に内部電極と厚さ調整用電極を印刷した第1のグリーンシートを反転して積層加圧後、前記キャリヤフィルムを剥離し、次に第1のグリーンシート上に、キャリヤフィルム上のグリーンシート面に内部電極と厚して積層加圧後キャリヤフィルムを剥離し、その後予め準備した第2のグリーンシートを反転して積層した第一次を重ねて、本加圧を行う工程を備えた積層した無効層体を重ねて、本加圧を行う工程を備えた積層型をを関けることにより、グリーンシートを多く積層した積層の内部電極部分と内部電極の印刷されていな圧することができる。従ってグリーンシートを多く積層した場合の厚み差が少なくなり、積層体全体を均一に加圧することができる。従ってグリーンシートを多く積層した場合でも、キャリヤフィルムを剥離する時に発生するトラブルを解消することができる。

【0008】本発明の請求項2に記載の発明は、厚さ調整用電極をグリーンシートの周辺部にL字型に少なくとも一つ以上印刷するものであり、これによりグリーンシートを多く積層した場合でも、積層体の内部電極部分と内部電極の印刷されていない周辺部との厚み差が少なくなり全体を均一に加圧することができる。従ってグリーンシートを多く積層した積層体のキャリヤフィルムを剥離する時に発生するトラブルを解消することができる。

【0009】本発明の請求項3に記載の発明は、L字型厚さ調整用電極を内部電極と略同じ厚さに印刷するものであり、これによりグリーンシートを多く積層した積層体の内部電極部分と周辺部との厚み差を解消することができる。従ってグリーンシートを多積層後にキャリヤフィルムを剥離する時のトラブルを解消することができる。

【0010】本発明の請求項4に記載の発明は、L字型の厚さ調整用電極を、グリーンシート積層加圧後にキャリヤフィルムを剥離開始する周辺部付近に設けるものであり、周辺部にL字型の厚さ調整用電極を設けることによりグリーンシートを積層した積層体の内部電極部分と周辺部との厚み差が少なくなり、全体を均一に加圧することができる。しかもグリーンシート積層後にキャリヤフィルムを剥離開始する位置付近に設けることで、剥離開始付近の積層したグリーンシート同士の接着力が強く、キャリヤフィルムのみを容易に剥離することができる。

【0011】本発明の請求項5に記載の発明は、L字型厚さ調整用電極の幅を、順次積層する上、下のグリーンシートの内部電極のずらし幅より大きく、かつずらし幅の二倍を超えない幅とするものである。これにより積層セラミックコンデンサのように、内部電極を印刷したグリーンシートを一段毎、交互に一定量ずらして積層する場合においても、常に積層体の内部電極部分と周辺部との厚み差が生じることなく、積層体全体を均一に加圧することができる。

【0012】本発明の請求項6に記載の発明は、L字型厚さ調整用電極の辺の長さを積層するグリーンシートの短辺の三分の一より長くするものであり、これはグリーンシートを積層後、キャリヤフィルムを剥離する時、剥離開始位置付近がある大きさの面積で、周辺部分のグリーンシート同士が強く接着していれば、グリーンシートからキャリヤフィルムを容易に剥離することができるからである。

【0013】本発明の請求項7に記載の発明は、L字型厚さ調整用電極の屈曲部の幅を他の部分より広くするものであり、これは積層後のグリーンシートからキャリヤフィルムを剥離開始する位置付近のグリーンシート同士の接着面積を大きくし、接着力を強固なものにするためである。

【0014】本発明の請求項8に記載の発明は、L字型厚さ調整用電極の屈曲部を円弧状とするものであり、屈曲部を円弧状にすることにより、積層後のグリーンシートからキャリヤフィルムを剥離開始する位置付近のグリーンシート同士の接着面積を大きくすることができる。従ってグリーンシート同士の接着力はより強固なものになる。

【 O O 1 5 】 (実施の形態 1) 以下、本発明の一実施の 形態を図を用いて説明する。

【0016】図1は、キャリヤフィルム1上に形成したグリーンシート2面に内部電極3と厚さ調整用電極4を印刷した状態を示し、5は周辺部である。図2は、内部電極3等を印刷したグリーンシート2を所定枚数積層した積層体のキャリヤフィルム1を剥離する状態を示し、6は無効層、7は内部電極3のずらし幅、8は静電気除去用にアースされたローラ、9は導電性両面接着テープである。

【〇〇17】先ず、チタン酸バリウムを主成分とする組 成のスラリーをキャリヤフィルム1面上に20μmの厚 さに塗布、乾燥した後、キャリヤフィルム1と共に縦1 50mm×横145mmの寸法に切断したグリーンシート2 を作成する。次に、前記グリーンシート2を10枚積層 加圧して無効層6とする。次いで図1に示すように、中 央部に縦2. 1mm×横0. 8mmの内部電極3群、周辺部 5部分に厚さ調整用電極4として幅2. Omm、長さは接 した二辺全体に、しかも屈曲部が円弧状のL字形状の厚 さ調整用電極4を印刷した第1層目のグリーンシート2 を反転して無効層6上に重ね、加圧後、キャリヤフィル ム1を剥離する。次いで第2層目の内部電極3の等が印 刷されたグリーンシート2を反転し、内部電極3を、そ の長さ方向に、ずらし幅7として1.2mmずらして重 ね、加圧した後、キャリヤフィルム1を剥離する。その 後奇数層は第1層目の内部電極3の上方位置、偶数層は 第2層目の内部電極3の上方位置と重なるように、順次 三十層グリーンシート2の積層、加圧、キャリヤフィル ム1の剥離を繰返した後、更に上部無効層6を重ねて1

OOkg/cm²の圧力で本加圧を行い積層体を作製した。

【0018】尚、積層加圧後にキャリヤフィルム1の剥離は図2に示す方法で行い、カーボンを主成分とする導電性両面接着テープ9を表面に貼付けたローラ8をキャリヤフィルム1の厚さ調整用電極4が印刷された周辺部付近に当接させ、接着した後、ローラ8を上方に移動し回転させながらキャリヤフィルム1の剥離を行った。この方法によりキャリヤフィルム1の剥離の際に生じた静電気は、アースを介して除去されるためキャリヤフィルム1が剥離された積層体の接着力の弱い周辺部5部分を再吸着して剥がし、端部を折り曲げるという現象が発生することはない。

【0019】また更にグリーンシート2の周辺部5に形成したL字型厚さ調整用電極4が内部電極3の形成部分と周辺部5の厚み差を解消し、グリーンシート2の高積層の場合においても、積層体全体を均一に加圧、接着することができ、キャリヤフィルム1が剥離される際にグリーンシート2の周辺部5を切断する事なく、きれいに剥離することができる。従ってグリーンシート2の積層工程でのトラブルの発生を防止することができる。以上のようにグリーンシート2を積層した積層体の歩留り及び作業時間を従来方法と比較して(表1)に示した。

[0020]

【表 1 】

	従来方式	本発明方式
歩留り	75%	98%
グリーンブロック 作業時間 (分)	7. 15	4. 25

【0021】(表1)に示すように本発明の製造方法では、キャリヤフィルム1を剥離する際にグリーンシート2の周辺部5が切断され、一緒に剥離されることがないため、作製された積層体は総て完全なものとなる。またキャリヤフィルム1の剥離に静電気除去機能を有する機構を用いたため、グリーンシート2同士の接着力の弱い周辺部5が剥離の際に生じる静電気により吸着され、その端部が折れ曲がる現象が発生せず、その手直し時間が解消され積層作業を連続して行うことができる。

【0022】尚、本実施形態において厚さ調整用電極4をキャリヤフィルム1の剥離開始位置付近のグリーンシート2周辺部に形成したが、完全を期すためにはグリーンシート2の四辺の周辺部5全面に設けることが望まらい。しかしグリーンシート2の三十層程度の積層の場合は一カ所のみで十分にトラブルを防止することが可能である。また厚さ調整用電極4をグリーンシート2の短辺の三分の一以上の長さがあればグリーンシート2の周辺部5がキャリヤフィルム1の剥離の際に切断しないことが確認されている。また更にL字型の厚さ調整用電極4の屈曲部を円弧状に、しかも他の部分より幅を大きくすることで、キャリヤフィルム1の剥離開始位置付近に複数個のL字型厚さ調整用電極4を形成しなくても、その効果が十分に発揮されることも確認されている。

[0023]

【発明の効果】以上本発明によれば、グリーンシート面の中央部に内部電極、その周辺部に調整用電極を形成したグリーンシートを用いることにより、高積層対応の積層型セラミック電子部品の製造において、グリーンシートの周辺部が切断されるという問題点が解消され、生産効率の良い、優れた積層型セラミック電子部品の製造方法を提供することが可能となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態のグリーンシート面に形成した内部電極と厚さ調整用電極の印刷状態を示す平面図【図2】同、キャリヤフィルムの剥離方法を示す正面図【図3】従来のグリーンシート面に形成した内部電極の印刷状態を示す平面図

【図4】同、キャリヤフィルムの剥離方法を示す正面図 【符号の説明】

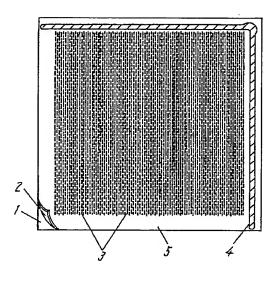
- 1 キャリヤフィルム
- 2 グリーンシート
- 3 内部電極
- 4 厚さ調整用電極
- 5 周辺部
- 6 無効層
- 7 ずらし幅
- 8 ローラ
- 9 導電性両面接着テープ

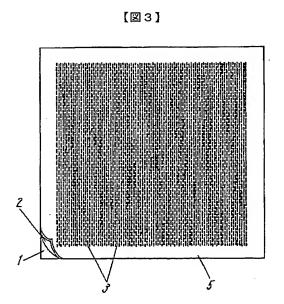
【図1】

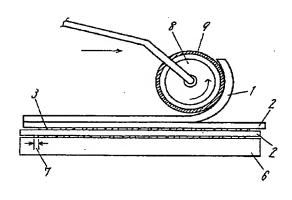
- 1 キャリヤフィルム
- 2 ケリーンンート
- 3 内部電極
- 4 厚さ調整用電極
- 5 周辺部

[図2]

- イ キャリヤフィルム
- 2 グリーンシート
- 了 内部電極
- 4 厚さ調整用電極
- 8 0-5
- 9 導電性両面接着テーフ。

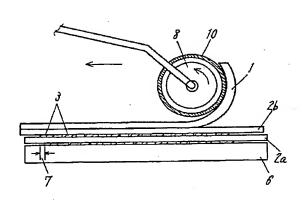






【図4】

10 両面テープ



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] On the lower invalid layer side which carried out the predetermined number-of-sheets pressurization laminating, a ceramic green sheet The 1st green sheet which printed the internal electrode and the electrode for thickness adjustment to the green sheet side on a carrier film is reversed. After laminating pressurization, Exfoliate said carrier film, and next reverse the 2nd green sheet which printed the internal electrode and the electrode for thickness adjustment to the green sheet side on a carrier film on the 1st green sheet, and the carrier film after laminating pressurization is exfoliated. The manufacture approach of laminating mold ceramic electronic parts equipped with the process which performs this pressurization for the up invalid layer which carried out the predetermined number pressurization laminating of the ceramic green sheet prepared beforehand after that in piles.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts according to claim 1 characterized by printing the electrode for thickness adjustment in at least one or more L character molds at the periphery of a green sheet.

[Claim 3] the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment -- an internal electrode and abbreviation -- the manufacture approach of claim 1 printed in the same thickness, or laminating mold ceramic electronic parts according to claim 2.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts any of claim 1 to claim 3 which prepared the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment near the periphery which carries out exfoliation initiation of the carrier film after green sheet laminating pressurization, or one publication.

[Claim 5] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts any of claim 1 to claim 4 made into the width of face which the internal electrode of the 1st and 2nd green sheet which carries out a laminating one by one shifts the width of face of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment, and is larger than width of face, and shifts, and does not exceed the two times of width of face, or one publication.

[Claim 6] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts any of claim 1 to claim 5 made longer than the third of the shorter side of the green sheet which carries out the laminating of the die length of the side of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment, or one publication.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts any of claim 1 to claim 6 which made flection width of face of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment larger than other parts, or one publication.

[Claim 8] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts according to claim 7 which made circular the flection of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of laminating mold ceramic electronic parts.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The manufacture approach of the conventional laminating mold ceramic electronic parts is explained using drawing.

[0003] The top view showing the condition that <u>drawing 3</u> applied the internal electrode 3 to the field of the green sheet 2 formed on the carrier film 1, and <u>drawing 4</u> are drawings having shown how to exfoliate the after [a laminating] carrier film 1 in the green sheet 2 which printed the internal electrode 3 on the 6th page of an invalid layer.

[0004] In the 6th page of the lower invalid layer prepared beforehand, after reversing 1st green sheet 2a which printed the internal electrode 3 to the 2nd page of the green sheet on the carrier film 1 and carrying out laminating pressurization, the roller 8 which twisted adhesive tape 10 is made to contact the 1st page of a carrier film, as shown in drawing 4, and the carrier film 1 is exfoliated. Next, on 1st green sheet 2a, while reversing 2nd green sheet 2b which printed the internal electrode 3 to the green sheet side on the carrier film 1, after it shifts to the longitudinal direction of an internal electrode 3 and only width of face 7 shifts 2nd green sheet 2b, laminating pressurization is carried out, and the carrier film 1 is exfoliated after that. Subsequently, further, the 3rd green sheet is made in agreement with 1st green sheet 2a, and the 4th green sheet carries out actual pressurization of the up invalid layer prepared further beforehand in piles, after carrying out required-number laminating pressurization one by one so that it may be made in agreement with 2nd green sheet 2b. Generally the approach of carrying out decision and baking for the Green block to a predetermined configuration after that, and producing laminating mold ceramic electronic parts was used.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The part in which the internal electrode 3 was printed by green sheet 2a and 2b side when many laminatings of green sheet 2a which corresponded to high lamination of laminating mold ceramic electronic parts, and printed the internal electrode 3, and the 2b were carried out, It is difficult for a thickness difference with the corner part which is not printed to become large, and to pressurize the whole layered product surface at homogeneity. While green sheet 2a and the periphery 5 by which the internal electrode 3 of 2b is not printed had adhered to the carrier film 1 as laminating thickness increased when exfoliating the carrier film 1 after laminating pressurization, exfoliate, or or the phenomenon in which the adhesion side of a layered product separates in the stress at the time of exfoliating generates the carrier film 1, or Furthermore, the exfoliative carrier film 1 was again adsorbed with static electricity in green sheet 2a and 2b, and there was a trouble that green sheet 2a and the corner part of 2b bent.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to cancel a thickness difference with the circumference part which is not printed with the part by which, as for this invention, the internal electrode of a green sheet was printed in high lamination correspondence of a green sheet in order to solve said technical problem By printing at printing and coincidence of an internal electrode, a thickness adjustment electrode to a green sheet Even when many laminating pressurization of the green sheet

is carried out, the whole layered product can be pressurized at homogeneity. Exfoliating, while near the exfoliation starting position of a carrier film and the bond strength of the green sheets of an internal electrode printing part became the same and the green sheet had adhered to the carrier film is lost.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Invention of this invention according to claim 1 a ceramic green sheet on the lower invalid layer side which carried out the predetermined number-of-sheets pressurization laminating The 1st green sheet which printed the internal electrode and the electrode for thickness adjustment to the green sheet side on a carrier film is reversed. After laminating pressurization, Exfoliate said carrier film, and next reverse the 2nd green sheet which printed the internal electrode and the electrode for thickness adjustment to the green sheet side on a carrier film on the 1st green sheet, and the carrier film after laminating pressurization is exfoliated. By being the manufacture approach of laminating mold ceramic electronic parts equipped with the process which performs this pressurization for the up invalid layer which carried out the predetermined number pressurization laminating of the ceramic green sheet prepared beforehand after that in piles, and preparing the electrode for thickness adjustment The thickness difference of the internal electrode section of the layered product which carried out many laminatings of the green sheet, and the part by which an internal electrode is not printed decreases, and the whole layered product can be pressurized at homogeneity. Therefore, even when many laminatings of the green sheet are carried out, the trouble generated when exfoliating a carrier film can be canceled.

[0008] Even when the electrode for thickness adjustment is printed in at least one or more L character molds at the periphery of a green sheet and many laminatings of the green sheet are carried out by this, the thickness difference of according to claim 2 invention of this invention of the internal electrode section of a layered product and the periphery by which an internal electrode is not printed decreases, and it can pressurize the whole at homogeneity. Therefore, the trouble generated when exfoliating the carrier film of the layered product which carried out many laminatings of the green sheet is cancelable.

[0009] invention of this invention according to claim 3 -- the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment -- an internal electrode and abbreviation -- it can print in the same thickness and the thickness difference of the internal electrode section of a layered product and periphery which carried out many laminatings of the green sheet by this can be canceled. Therefore, the trouble when exfoliating a carrier film behind many laminatings in a green sheet is cancelable. [0010] By preparing the electrode for thickness adjustment of a L character mold near the periphery which carries out exfoliation initiation of the carrier film after green sheet laminating pressurization, and preparing the electrode for thickness adjustment of a L character mold in a periphery, the thickness difference of according to claim 4 invention of this invention of the internal electrode section of a layered product and periphery which carried out the laminating of the green sheet decreases, and it can pressurize the whole at homogeneity. And by preparing near the location which carries out exfoliation initiation of the carrier film after a green sheet laminating, the adhesive strength of the green sheets which carried out the laminating in near exfoliation initiation can be strong, and can exfoliate only a carrier film easily.

[0011] Invention of this invention according to claim 5 is taken as the width of face which the internal electrode of the green sheet of the bottom when carrying out a laminating one by one shifts the width of face of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment, and is larger than width of face, and shifts, and does not exceed the two times of width of face. Thereby, the whole layered product can be pressurized like a laminating ceramic condenser at homogeneity, without the thickness difference of the internal electrode section of a layered product and a periphery always arising, when the green sheet which printed the internal electrode is ******* carried out every step and by turns and carries out a laminating.

[0012] When invention of this invention according to claim 6 is made longer than the third of the shorter side of the green sheet which carries out the laminating of the die length of the side of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment and this exfoliates a carrier film behind a laminating in a green sheet, it is the area of magnitude with near an exfoliation starting position, and is because a carrier film can be easily exfoliated from a green sheet if the green sheets of a

circumference part have pasted up strongly.

[0013] It is for invention of this invention according to claim 7 making width of face of the flection of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment larger than other parts, and this enlarging adhesion area of the green sheets near [which carries out exfoliation initiation of the carrier film from the green sheet after a laminating] a location, and making adhesive strength firm.

[0014] Invention of this invention according to claim 8 can enlarge adhesion area of the green sheets near [which carries out exfoliation initiation of the carrier film from the green sheet after a laminating] a location by making circular the flection of the electrode for L character mold thickness adjustment, and making a flection into the shape of radii. Therefore, the adhesive strength of green sheets will become firmer.

[0015] (Gestalt 1 of operation) The gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is hereafter explained using drawing.

[0016] <u>Drawing 1</u> shows the condition of having printed the internal electrode 3 and the electrode 4 for thickness adjustment to the 2nd page of the green sheet formed on the carrier film 1, and 5 is a periphery. The roller with which <u>drawing 2</u> showed the condition of exfoliating the carrier film 1 of the layered product which carried out the predetermined number-of-sheets laminating of the green sheet 2 which printed the internal electrode 3 grade, the invalid layer shifted 6, the internal electrode 3 shifted 7, and width of face and 8 were grounded to destaticization, and 9 are conductive double faced adhesive tapes.

[0017] First, after applying to the thickness of 20 micrometers the slurry of the presentation which uses barium titanate as a principal component on the 1st page of a carrier film and drying, the green sheet 2 cut in the 150mm long and 145mm wide dimension with the carrier film 1 is created. Next, ten-sheet laminating pressurization of said green sheet 2 is carried out, and it considers as the invalid layer 6. As shown in drawing 1, in the center section Subsequently, internal electrode 3 2.1mm long and 0.8mm wide group, Moreover, width of face of 2.0mm and die length reverse the green sheet 2 of the 1st layer with which the flection printed the electrode 4 for thickness adjustment of a radii-like L character configuration as an electrode 4 for thickness adjustment into periphery 5 part at two side of the whole which touched, it piles up on the invalid layer 6, and the carrier film 1 is exfoliated after pressurization. Subsequently, the green sheet 2 with which the internal electrode 3 of the 2nd layer etc. was printed is reversed, and after shifting an internal electrode 3 in the die-length direction, shifting it 1.2mm as width of face 7 in it, putting it on it and pressurizing it in it, the carrier film 1 is exfoliated. After repeating exfoliation of the laminating of the 30-layer green sheet 2, pressurization, and the carrier film 1 one by one so that odd layers may lap with the upper part location of the internal electrode 3 of the 1st layer and even layers may lap with the upper part location of the internal electrode 3 of the 2nd layer after that, this pressurization was further performed for the up invalid layer 6 by the pressure of 100kg/cm2 in piles, and the layered product was produced. [0018] In addition, exfoliation of the carrier film 1 was performed after laminating pressurization by the approach shown in drawing 2, and after making the roller 8 which stuck on the front face the conductive double faced adhesive tape 9 which uses carbon as a principal component contact near the periphery the electrode 4 for thickness adjustment of the carrier film 1 was printed and pasting up, the carrier film 1 was exfoliated, moving a roller 8 up and making it rotate. Since static electricity produced by this approach on the occasion of exfoliation of the carrier film 1 is removed through a ground, it re-adsorbs periphery 5 weak part of the adhesive strength of the layered product in which the carrier film 1 exfoliated, and removes it, and the phenomenon of bending an edge does not generate it.

[0019] Furthermore, the electrode 4 for L character mold thickness adjustment formed in the periphery 5 of a green sheet 2 can cancel the thickness difference of the formation part of an internal electrode 3, and a periphery 5, in the case of [of a high laminating] a green sheet 2, it can also set, and the whole layered product can be pressurized and pasted up on homogeneity, and it can exfoliate finely, without cutting the periphery 5 of a green sheet 2, in case the carrier film 1 exfoliates. Therefore, generating of the trouble in the laminating process of a green sheet 2 can be prevented. The yield and working hours of a layered product which carried out the laminating of the green sheet 2 as mentioned above were shown as compared with the conventional approach (Table 1). [0020]

[Table 1]

	従来方式	本発明方式
歩留り	75%	98%
グリーンブロック 作業時間 (分)	7. 15	4. 25

[0021] Since the periphery 5 of a green sheet 2 is cut by the manufacture approach of this invention in case the carrier film 1 is exfoliated as shown in (Table 1), and it does not exfoliate together, all the produced layered products will become perfect. Moreover, since the device in which it had a destaticization function was used for exfoliation of the carrier film 1, it adsorbs with static electricity produced in case the weak periphery 5 of the adhesive strength of green sheet 2 comrades is exfoliation, and the phenomenon in which the edge bends does not occur, but the repair time amount is canceled, and a laminating activity can be done continuously.

[0022] In addition, although the electrode 4 for thickness adjustment was formed in green sheet 2 periphery near the exfoliation starting position of the carrier film 1 in this operation gestalt, it is desirable to prepare completeness in a term ** sake all over periphery of the neighborhood of green sheet 2 5. However, in the case of the laminating of about 30 layers of a green sheet 2, it is possible to fully prevent a trouble only by one place. Moreover, although the electrode 4 for thickness adjustment was formed in two side of the whole of a green sheet, not cutting, in case the periphery 5 of a green sheet 2 will be exfoliation of the carrier film 1, if there is die length more than the third of the shorter side of a green sheet 2 at least is checked. Furthermore, even if it does not form two or more electrodes 4 for L character mold thickness adjustment near the exfoliation starting position of the carrier film 1 by making the flection of the electrode 4 for thickness adjustment of a L character mold larger [in width of face] moreover than other parts at the shape of radii, it is also checked that the effectiveness is fully demonstrated.

[0023]

[Effect of the Invention] Above, according to this invention, by using the green sheet which formed the internal electrode in the center section of the green sheet side, and formed the electrode for adjustment in the periphery, the trouble that the periphery of a green sheet is cut in manufacture of the laminating mold ceramic electronic parts corresponding to a high laminating is canceled, and it becomes possible to offer the outstanding manufacture approach of laminating mold ceramic electronic parts with sufficient productive efficiency.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The top view showing the printing condition of an internal electrode and the electrode for thickness adjustment formed in the green sheet side of 1 operation gestalt of this invention [Drawing 2] The front view showing the exfoliation approach of a **** carrier film

[Drawing 3] The top view showing the printing condition of the internal electrode formed in the conventional green sheet side

[Drawing 4] The front view showing the exfoliation approach of a **** carrier film [Description of Notations]

- 1 Carrier Film
- 2 Green Sheet
- 3 Internal Electrode
- 4 Electrode for Thickness Adjustment
- 5 Periphery
- 6 Invalid Layer
- 7 Shift and it is Width of Face.
- 8 Roller
- 9 Conductive Double Faced Adhesive Tape

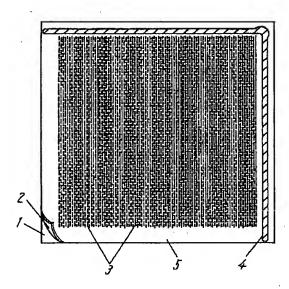
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DRAWINGS

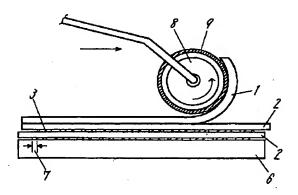
[Drawing 1]

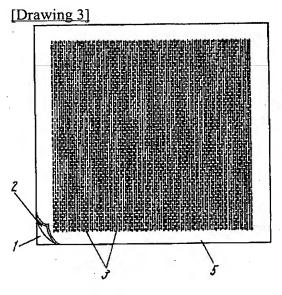
- 1 キャリヤフィルム
- 2 グリーンシート
- 3 内部电极
- 4 厚ご調整用電極
- 5 周辺部



[Drawing 2]

- 1 キャリヤフィルム
- 2 グリーンシート
- 3 内部電極
- 4 厚さ調整用電極
- 8 ローラ
- 9 導電性両面接着テーフ。





[Drawing 4]

10 両面テープ

